

Eight years! And peace waits still!  
 Honest endeavours buried under snarls of State  
 That vex a world where love should reign  
 supreme — not hate.  
 Is peace in truth our will?



To that great host of slain  
 We bow in penitence. Now must a fierce dissent  
 Pierce to our hearts and rouse to swift  
 accomplishment,  
 That we sin not again.  
 Lydia G. Wentworth.

# PAX INTERNATIONAL

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## DANGER SPOTS TO WATCH

### Mussolini Again.

Mussolini made a speech at the International Congress of Scientists at Bologna. One of the Professors who was present when interviewed said that Mussolini was expected to eulogise science. But he did not do so; what he said was this:

"I have never done anything for science or for Italian scientists.

"Yet I am quite willing to recognise that I should do a great deal for them since I expect a great deal from them.

"I expect chemists to discover gases much more poisonous than have yet been found so that we may vanquish our enemies more easily.

"I expect a great deal from our doctors and surgeons when the day comes when they must make use of the great experience that they derived from the last war."

"Corriere degli Italiani" - 19-XI-26.

### A Remarkable School Prayer.

Since October 28th, the South Tyrolean Schools under Italian jurisdiction, have been compelled to substitute the following prayer for the Lord's Prayer:

"Almighty God! Give prosperity and peace to our families. Give our King abundance of glory. Protect the Duce. May this be Your will!"

"Sud Tyrol" - 16-XI-26.

### Poison Gas: A Humane Remedy.

The American Legion — a group of American war-veterans and ex-soldiers — at its annual Convention in October went on record as saying:

"Gas is one of the most humane methods of modern warfare. Continued interest in the proper development of our Chemical Warfare is a necessary and essential part of our national defence programme."

## GLAD TIDINGS FOR PACIFISTS

### Labour Against War.

At the Annual Conference of the British Labour Party, on October 14th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The Conference, simultaneously with its advocacy of Labour's Peace Policy, calls upon the workers that they will meet any threat of war, so-called offensive or defensive, by organising general resistance, including the refusal to bear arms, to produce armaments or to render any material assistance. It urges that steps should be taken to convene, at the earliest suitable moment, a world conference of the Socialist, Trade Unions and Co-operative Internationals, to prepare concerted action on these lines."

### A Campaign for Arbitration

The Association to Abolish War in the United States is securing signatures from all over the nation to the following petition, as a first step towards outlawing war.

To the President of the United States.

"We, the undersigned, respectfully and earnestly petition you to take the initiative in outlawing war between Great Britain and the United States by a treaty pledging the peaceful settlement of every kind of dispute between them."

### A Minority Recognised.

In Czechoslovakia, a new government has just been formed, which includes among its fourteen Ministers two who are members of the German minority in that country. Although the Government majority is supported by the Bourgeois group, which has hitherto represented a national policy, it looks as though this were a precedent which may open the way to a real understanding between the Czech and German nationalities within Czechoslovakia. It is an event of historical significance.

### Missionaries Against Military Protection.

The American missionaries in China are urging the revision of the treaties on the basis of freedom and equality. At the National Christian Council Convention virtually all the American Protestant Missions and the Chinese Christian Churches passed a resolution saying in effect that the missionaries are willing to take their chances under Chinese laws; that they do not want gun-boat protection and urging American and other foreign nations to proceed at once to treaty revision.

This action of the American missionaries has brought down a storm of protest from the British Press which demands that missionaries cease meddling in political matters and stick to religious affairs.

The action of the missionaries, however, has created a favourable impression amongst the Chinese and is expected to react in favour of the Christian Churches.

### Loyalty to Christ

The Y. M. C. A. held a conference in Helsingfors, Finland, largely attended by the youth of every nation. An attempt was made to get a resolution passed to the effect that all present would pledge themselves to refuse to have anything to do with war, under any circumstances. This was not adopted, but a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that "The first loyalty of a Christian is to Christ, rather than to a nation."

### A Coloured Singer's Pacifism.

Roland Hayes, in an interview with the Correspondent of the Copenhagen "Politiken", said:

"You ask me whether I am religious; I am. But I am not orthodox. I believe that I am a tool in God's hand, that He is using me to accomplish a piece of work, work for my race. And not alone for my race, but for all humanity. We are all made in the image of God, we all have the same Divine spark, whether our skin is white or black or yellow or brown. I want to show that with my singing. And I think myself fortunate, when I feel that people understand for what I am striving. Only by keeping my purpose firmly before me, only by feeling that I am the instrument of a great idea, shall I be able to give real art, that art that goes to people's hearts, that leads to my life's goal: the end of race hatred with no difference because of the colour of the skin, Peace and Brotherhood all over the world."

## NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

Madeleine Z. Doty

The New Year is here and it is time for resolutions. Time to take stock of the past and see what we desire for the future. What then shall we of the W.I.L. fix as our goal? We here in Headquarters wish it might be two things: 1) That before the year is out we may own the Maison Internationale. 2) That in that time we may secure 2200 International or Associate members who pay Headquarters five dollar or one pound dues a year, so that we may be a self-sustaining organization.

After all, these are modest wishes. Where there is a will there is a way. If these two things were obtained, the future of the W.I.L. would be secured.

The League of Nations has come to stay. Side by side with the League of Nations, we hope the W.I.L. has come to stay.

As the League grows we must grow. It is not a mere chance that our headquarters are in Geneva. As Jane Addams said at a meeting here this summer:

"I believe it is for women's organizations to bring generous impulses into both science and politics. And I predict, though it is rash to predict, that we shall see before the next five decades are over, a distinct modification in the whole international situation because women have been able to register their interest."

If this is so, then to be effective in international affairs we need our centre in Geneva beside the League of Nations. The League is a man-made affair. We need to bring to it our woman's understanding, our warmth, our human point of view, our "generous impulses!" Until the day when nationally and internationally women share equally with men in the solution of world problems, our W.I.L. has its mission to perform.

In time of stress or threat of war we are here to stand strongly against war and shed our light. In time of peace, we are here to counsel and advise in ways that lead to non-violence and a triumph of spirit over matter.

Let us then pledge ourselves in the year 1927 to make our Headquarters as secure as men have made theirs.

In order that we may own the Maison and raise an annual income let each of us make some contribution, or become an International member, or persuade some one who can afford it to become one.

Courage and faith and a belief that it is our mission as women to bring peace on earth is all that is needed.

O mothers with little sons,  
Who stand with lifted faces,  
All of earth's helpless ones

Cry from the lonely places;  
And the dead men plead their cause  
And the crippled men implore:

"Go, fashion the future's laws  
That war shall be no more."  
For war is a knave's design

And a coward's brutal scheme,  
And men whose courage is divine  
Shall foster a nobler dream.

O mothers with little sons,  
The years lie in your hands;  
You are the chosen ones;

Men wait for your commands;  
Not till your lips declare,  
"Our sons no more shall fight,"  
Shall the crimson soil be fair

And the ravaged earth be right.  
—Angela Morgan.

## A Pacifist of Long Ago

Matilda Rolli (Switzerland)

Geneva is far-famed as an international centre, but few visitors who come here know that as far back as the beginning of the 19th century, Jean-Jacques de Sellon, a famous philanthropist, was waging a battle for peace and for the inviolability of human life.

De Sellon was born in Geneva in 1782 and died in 1839 in the Château d'Alaman near the Lake of Geneva.

He tried to bring about universal and cordial understanding between nations. He argued that arbitration should be applied to international disputes and was an adversary of capital punishment.

To-day, if you climb the hill back of the League of Nations Secretariat and walk along the road until you command a beautiful view of mountains and lake, you will come upon a little cemetery. There is a path through the middle of the cemetery and at the top of the path rises the obelisk, erected by Jean-Jacques de Sellon and dedicated to the pioneers who worked for world peace and the abolition of capital punishment. The obelisk is covered with fascinating inscriptions on the four sides. The front bears the inscription:

"De Sellon dedicated this monument to the inviolability of human life in the year 1832."

"The Society for Peace, founded December 18th, 1830 by Jean-Jacques de Sellon, citizen of Geneva, Count of the Holy Empire, in order to achieve its end opened a competition in 1830 to the whole world for the best manner of procuring general and permanent peace. In 1836 a medal was delivered to Dr. Sartorius, professor of the University of Zürich who had best treated this question."

On the other sides of the obelisk are other inscriptions "To Frederick William III, king of Prussia, who contributed to the maintenance of world peace in the year 1830; to Henry IV of France who wished to bring peace to Europe by creating a tribunal of arbitration; to Sully, the friend, the minister and the historian of Henry IV; to William Penn, friend of peace, born 1644, died 1718; to Casimir Perrier, a great citizen who maintained peace in Europe during his ministry; to Nicolas de Flue, the peacemaker of Switzerland."

"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

Besides these inscriptions to pacifists, there are those to the people who worked for the abolition of capital punishment. Among others are: "To the Duke of Sussex, brother of William IV, king of England — this prince founded a society, whose aim it was to enlighten public opinion on the effects of capital punishment —; to Livingstone, who demanded that capital punishment be abolished in America; to the states of Maine and New Hampshire in the U.S., because they abolished capital punishment in 1837; to Elizabeth of Russia, who abolished capital punishment; to Charles Lucas, celebrated in Geneva and Paris in the year 1827 for his work against capital punishment." "God does not desire the death of a sinner, but rather that he should turn from his wickedness and live."

When we grow discouraged in our struggle for a new world order, we should remember Jean-Jacques de Sellon, who, in a world which believed in duels, war and bloodshed, began his fight for the sacredness of human life.

## Women of the W. I. L. in the Public Eye

It is interesting to note how many women who hold official positions are members of the W.I.L. and working daily for peace. This should give us fresh courage.

Among others are two women in the House of Commons in England, Ellen Wilkinson and Margaret Bonfield, both staunch members of the W.I.L. Another Englishwoman, Eleanor Rathbone, who represents us along with several other International organisations, on the Commission for the Protection of Women and Children of the League of Nations, was elected to the Liverpool City Council. This was a victory, for she ran on an independent ticket against a strong party representative and throughout stood unflinchingly for peace.

And there is Anna Kethly, still in the Hungarian Parliament, the only woman there, fighting valiantly against appropriations for military training. She lectured for us at the Summer School in Gland and came to visit us for several days in the Maison Internationale. Then, there is Agnes McPhail in Canada, the only woman in the Canadian Parliament, who has been re-elected for the third time. She is a strong W.I.L. member and continues the fight against military appropriations and military training in the schools.

Then the other day, we heard that Emily Howland, 99 years of age, and one of our oldest American members, had had conferred upon her the degree of L.L.D. by the University of the State of New York. It is the first time in its history that the University has so honoured a woman. Around Miss Howland's shoulders was draped a purple and gold hood and in her hand was placed the diploma of Doctor of Letters.

Although Miss Howland is 99 years old, she is still active, she runs two farms, a school and is the director of a bank.

She is the daughter of Quakers and her first fight was for the abolition of slavery. In 1867, she started a school on some land her father bought, and has been teaching more or less ever since.

The last time Miss Howland went to Albany was in 1914, when she was working to get a woman's suffrage bill through the legislature. "It took a long while", she said, "but it was worth it. I've fought for many things in my life, abolition of slavery, temperance and suffrage. And now I want to see the dawn of uninterrupted peace."

At the time Miss Howland received her degree Rev. Dr. Harry M. Fosdick, made a speech, on the service rendered by teachers. He said:

"There never has been in history a time when an independent minority was more deeply needed than now. — men and women who dare to think their own thoughts, stand on their own feet and take charge of their own lives. We need men and women who know that the economic order cannot remain as it is, but that we must look forward to a more decent day when the profit motive sinks and the service motive rises into the ascendancy; men and women who see that a narrow nationalism will not do, that patriotism is not enough, that we are children of one father before we are Americans or British, French, Germans or Japanese; men and women, that is, who are above the average and ahead of the time."

## Juno and the Paycock

"Juno and the Paycock" is a tragedy in three acts by Sean O'Casey. Few of us who went to Ireland to the Dublin Congress and saw this play will forget it. It is a strong plea against war. It shows the mother's suffering when men kill each other. Ireland is torn by Civil War, the Republicans are fighting the Free Staters. The whole story centres about the Boyle family, the father is a drunkard and a good for nothing, who struts about and is called the Paycock. His title for his wife is Juno.

### ACT I.

The Boyles who are very poor live in a two-room tenement. The daughter is a goodlooking factory girl of 22. The son Johnny is younger than Mary. His face is pale and drawn, there is a look of fear in his eyes. The left sleeve of his coat is empty and he walks with a limp. Mrs. Boyle is a woman of forty-five with a harassed, anxious look.

The scene opens in the kitchen. Johnny is crouching by the fire, Mary has been reading aloud about her neighbor, Mrs. Tancred's son who has been shot in a skirmish between the Republicans, or Die-Hards, and the Free Staters.

JOHNNY (springing up from the fire). Oh, quit that readin' for God's sake! Are you losin' all your feelin's? It'll soon be that none of you'll read anythin' that's not about butcherin'! (He goes quickly into the room on left).

Mrs. BOYLE (to Mary). I don't know what's goin' to be done with him. The bullet he got in the hip in Easter week was bad enough, but the bomb that shattered his arm in the fight in O'Connell Street put the finishin' touch on him. I knew he was makin' a fool of himself. God knows I went down on me bended knees to him not to go agen the Free State...

### ACT II.

Mrs. Boyle has persuaded Johnny to lie down. Presently Mary comes in with a young man, very much above Mary in his position in life. Later on in the play he succeeds in seducing Mary. At this point he is very attentive to Mary and her mother. Their conversation turns on ghosts.

(A frightful scream is heard).  
Mrs. BOYLE Mother of God, what's that?

(JOHNNY rushes out, his face pale, his lips twitching, his limbs trembling).

JOHNNY. Shut the door, quick, for God's sake! Great God have mercy on me! Blessed Mother o' God, shelter your son!

Mrs. BOYLE (catching him in her arms) What's wrong with you? What ails you? Sit down, here on the bed.... there now.... there now.

JOHNNY. I seen him, I seen him.... kneelin' in front o' the statue.... merciful Jesus, have pity on me!

Mrs. BOYLE (To BOYLE). Get him a glass o' whiskey.... quick man, an' don't stand gawkin'.

(BOYLE gets the whiskey).  
JOHNNY (after taking some drink) I seen him.... I seen Robbie Tancred kneelin' down before the statue.... an' the red light shinin' on him.... he turned an' looked at me... an' I seen the wouns bleedin' in his breast.... Oh, why did he look at me like that.... it wasn't my fault he was done in.... Mother o' God, keep him away from me!

Mrs. BOYLE. There, there, child, you've imagined it all. There was nothin' there at all.

JOHNNY. Mother, put on the gramophone, for God's sake.

(BOYLE arranges the gramophone, and is about to start it, when voices are heard.)

Mrs. BOYLE (warningly). Whist, Jack, don't put it on, don't put it on yet; this must be poor Mrs. Tancred comin' down to go to the hospital — I forgot all about them bringin' the body to the church to-night. Open the door, Mary, an' give them a bit of light.

(MARY opens the door, and Mrs. Tancred — a very old woman, obviously shaken by the death of her son — appears, accompanied by several neighbors.)

FIRST NEIGHBOR. It's a sad journey we're goin' on, but God's good, an' the Republicans won't be always down.

Mrs. TANCRED. Ah, what good is that to me now? Whether they're up or down — it won't bring me darlin' boy from the grave.

FIRST NEIGHBOR. Still an' all, he died a noble death, an' we'll bury him like a king.

Mrs. TANCRED. An' I'll go on livin' like a pauper. Ah, what's the pains I suffered bringin' him into the world to carry him to his cradle, to the pains I'm sufferin' now carryin' him out o' the world to bring him to his grave!.... He was me only child. An' I'm told he was the leader of the ambush where me nex' door neighbor, Mrs. Mannin', lost her Free State soldier son. An' now here's the two of us oul' women, standin' one on each side of a scales o' sorrow, balanced be the bodies of our two dead, sons.

O Blessed Virgin, take away our hearts o' stone.... an' give us hearts o' flesh!... Take away this murderin' hate.... an' give us Thine own eternal love!

(They pass out of the room).  
Mrs. BOYLE (explanatorily to Mary's young man). That was Mrs. Tancred of the two-pair back; her son was found, e'er yesterday, lyin' out beyant Finglas riddled with bullets. A Die-hard he was, be all accounts.

### ACT III.

We find two furniture men moving out the furniture which had been bought on the instalment plan. Johnny is alone in the place. He is looking at the burning light under its red shade. Suddenly it goes out.

JOHNNY (in a cry of fear). Mother o' God, the light's after goin' out!

FIRST MAN. What's wrong with you, man? Is it a fit you're takin'?

(Two irregulars (Republicans) enter swiftly; they carry revolvers; one goes over to Johnny; the other covers the two furniture men.)  
FIRST IRREGULAR (to the men, quietly and incisively). Get over to the other end of the room an' turn your faces to the wall — quick. (The two men turn their faces to the wall, with their hands up.)

SECOND IRREGULAR (to Johnny). Come on, Sean Boyle, you're wanted; some of us have a word to say to you.

JOHNNY. I'm an oul' comrade — you wouldn't shoot an oul' comrade

SECOND IRREGULAR. Poor Tancred was an oul' comrade o' yours, but you didn't think o' that when you gave him away to the gang that sent him to his grave. But we've no time to waste;

come on here, Dermont, ketch his arm. (To Johnny). Have you your beads?

JOHNNY. Me beads! Why do you ass me that, why do you ass me that?

SECOND IRREGULAR. Go on, go on, march!

JOHNNY. Are you goin' to do in a comrade, look at me arm. I lost it for Ireland.

SECOND IRREGULAR. Commandant Tancred lost his life for Ireland.

JOHNNY. Sacred Heart of Jesus, have mercy on me! Mother o' God pray for me — be with me now in the agonies o' death! Hail, Mary, full o' grace.... the Lord is.... with Thee.

(They drag out Johnny Boyle, and the curtain falls. When it rises again most of the furniture is gone. Mary and Mrs. Boyle, one on each side, of the fire are sitting in the darkened room; it is an hour later.)

Mrs. BOYLE. I'll not wait much longer.... What did they bring him away for? Is me troubles never goin' to be over? If anything ud happen to poor Johnny, I think I'd lose me mind....

A NEIGHBOR (entering). Some poor fella's been found, an' they think it's, it's....

Mrs. BOYLE. Johnny! Johnny!  
MARY (with her arms round her mother). Oh, mother, mother, me poor, darlin' mother.

Mrs. BOYLE. Hush, hush, darlin'; You'll shortly have your own trouble to bear.

THE NEIGHBOR. The polis want you to go with them to the hospital to see the poor body — they're waitin' below.

Mrs. BOYLE. We'll go. Come, Mary, an' we'll never come back here again. Let your father furrage for himself now; I've got a little room in me sister's where we'll stop till your trouble is over, an' then we'll work together for the sake of the baby.

MARY. My poor little child that'll have no father!

Mrs. BOYLE. It'll have what's far better — it'll have two mothers.

(A rough voice shouting from below):  
Are you goin' to keep us all night?

Mrs. BOYLE. We'll go, Mary, we'll go; you to see to your poor dead brother, an' me to see to me poor dead son!

MARY. I dhread it, mother.

Mrs. BOYLE. I forgot, Mary, I forgot; your poor oul' selfish mother was only thinkin' of herself. No, no, you musn't come — it wouldn't be good for you. You go on to me sister's an' I'll face th'ordeal meself. Maybe I didn't feel sorry enough for Mrs. Tancred when her poor son was found as Johnny's been found now — because he was a Die-hard! Ah, why didn't I remember that he wasn't a Die-hard or a Stater, but only a poor dead son! It's well I remember all that she said — an' it's my turn to say it now: What was the pain I suffered, Johnny, bringin' you into the world to carry you to your cradle to the pains I'll suffer carryin' you out o' the world to bring you to your grave! Mother o' God, have pity on us all! Sacred Heart o' Jesus, take away our hearts o' stone, and give us hearts o' flesh! Take away this murderin' hate, an' give us Thine own eternal love!

# The League of Nations

## On the Road to an International Economic Conference

Anne Zueblin.

The idea of a world Economic Conference has been in the minds of many people for a long time, but it was first officially put before the League of Nations when M. Loucheur, delegate of France, presented a resolution to the 6th Assembly in September 1925 proposing that the Council of the League of Nations set up a Preparatory Committee for an International Economic Conference. This resolution was passed unanimously by the Assembly and on December 14th it was adopted by the Council. The first session of the Preparatory Committee was held in April 1926.

Since then the Bankers' Manifesto, a plea for the Removal of Restrictions on European trade, has tended to increase the opinion that an Economic Conference could profitably be held in the near future, also the situation of the French franc has been one of the many factors in bringing about realization of the necessity of holding this Conference soon.

The second session of the Preparatory Committee for the International Economic Conference was held from November 15th to 20th at Geneva in the famous glass room of the Secretariat of the League.

M. Theunis, former Prime Minister of Belgium, was the Chairman. The Committee was composed of 45 persons — industrialists, officials, economists, financiers, representatives of workers, consumers and agricultural organizations. Some of the most important organizations represented were the British Chamber of Commerce, the Swiss Banking Corporation, the General Federation of German Trade Unions, the Employers Group of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, the Workers Group of the same body, the International Federation of Trade Unions, the General Labour Federation, the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the International Agricultural Committee. There was one woman on the Committee, Mrs. Emmy Freundlich of Austria, President of the Guild of Co-operative Societies.

The Committee considered the Documentation, the Agenda, the Composition and the Date of the Conference mainly in private sub-committee meetings. The decisions taken by the Committee were submitted as recommendations to the Council of the League. The first matter, Documentation, need not be expatiated on.

The second, the Agenda, contains two main headings and three sub-headings:

1. The present economic situation;
2. Economic conditions that might influence peace.

Sub-headings:

A. Commerce.

1. Freedom of commerce, prohibition, limitation, regulation, monopoly.
2. Tariff, commercial treaties.
3. Indirect methods of protecting national commerce and navigation.

B. Industry.

1. Situation of the principal industries.
2. Character of present difficulties and their industrial, commercial and monetary causes.
3. Possibilities of solution (organization of production, industrial agreements, etc.)

C. Agriculture.

1. Present situation of agriculture in comparison with its pre-war situation.
2. Causes of present difficulties.
3. Possibilities of international action.

This agenda covers quite a lot of ground but it unfortunately neglects two very important points in the European and world economic situation. Migration is of vital importance to Europe and it will not be touched upon. There are always problems that some Government finds reasons for excluding and so in this case, the question which is almost a matter of life and death to some European countries has been left off the program. The second point, the question of a Customs Union which could be of immense help to Austria and many of the other small impoverished nations, has also been omitted from the agenda.

As to the composition of the Conference, all the States members of the League of Nations and all the Non-member States possessing some economic importance will be invited to attend. Each nation will be allowed five delegates who will be chosen by their Government, not to represent it but on account of their personal value. The make-up of the Conference will more or less resemble that of the Preparatory Committee. The Conference will be a "general consultation" and the delegates will have no power to make decisions binding their Governments.

The date for the Conference has been set for the 4th of May 1927.

World peace will not be assured because of the meeting of the International Economic Conference, but one more step in that direction will have been taken.

It is better to talk about some economic problems than about none at all. As M. Theunis, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee said: "I am not convinced that the first Economic Conference can lead to printed agreements... But its greatest value does not lie in such things. Its most important task is to bring people together, to let them come to an understanding about their interests."

## The Mandates Commission

The Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations met in Geneva from November 4-19. The Commission considered various questions related to the administration of Mandated territories and several annual reports of Mandatory Powers on their administration of the territories placed under their charge. The reports of Great Britain on Iraq and the British Cameroons and British Togoland and also the report of the French Government on its mandate in Syria and Lebanon and its statement concerning the Syrian uprisings were heard.

The Commission also considered a number of petitions of the natives in Mandated territories together with the replies sent them by the Mandatory Government. In particular, it heard numerous petitions received from Syria and examined them in the light of the written observations of the Mandatory Powers.

A very interesting matter of discussion came up concerning the powers of the Permanent Mandates Commission. Is it merely an instrument of the Council or a free and independent body? Professor Rappard a member of the Commission dwelt on the delicacy of the position in

which the Commission found itself with regard to the Council as it is not invested with a right of control or even of investigation or intervention, but is called upon to carry out the duties assigned to it by the Covenant of the League. He shocked the majority of the Commission by saying:

"It must be clearly understood that we are merely the servants of the Council and of the League of Nations", and later, "Our fundamental task, which is also that of the Mandatory Powers, consists in the defence of the interests of the indigenous populations of Mandated territories."

Exception was taken to these statements, other members of the Commission, saying "we are a free and independent Commission appointed by the Covenant of the League of Nations in order to advise the Council. The Council may take our advice, but I do not think that we must carry out the instructions of the Council."

## Appointment of Women Delegates

A joint standing committee has been formed of representatives of international women's organisations whose purpose is to work for the appointment of women to the International and Expert Committees of the League of Nations.

This Committee held a meeting in October and representatives from the W.I.L., the Y.W.C.A., the Women's Suffrage Alliance, the Federation of University Women, the World Union of Women and the International Council of Women were present.

It was announced that at a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, it was decided to increase the number of experts to sit on the "Sub-committee on the Education of Young People in the Aims and Work of the League" in order that there might be at least one woman on the Sub-committee. Madame Dreyfus-Barney had been appointed.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby then suggested that the Committee should enlarge its scope so as to consider the position of the women in the Secretariat as well as the appointment of women to the League. Mrs. Ashby brought forward the case of Miss Wilson, who has been League Librarian from the beginning. It is understood that Miss Wilson's contract is not to be renewed, because she is an American and America is not a State Member of the League. But since this ruling, a contract has been renewed in favour of an American man in the Secretariat. Mrs. Corbett Ashby proposed and it was seconded by Miss Courtney that a letter be written to Sir Eric Drummond, the head of the League Secretariat, drawing his attention to the difference in treatment of these two cases and that the letter be signed by the Presidents of the women's organisations. This was agreed to.

Further, it was proposed and carried in regard to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations:

"That a letter be written, drawing attention to the paragraph in the Secretary General's report (Drannant A 6 a, page 67), asking for the co-operation of women, and enquiring on what lines such assistance would be welcomed and stating that the object of the Committee was to suggest suitable women to serve on the International and Expert Committee of the League of Nations."

## WORK OF THE W. I. L. NATIONAL SECTIONS

### Swiss Section

The Swiss Section of the W.I.L. held its annual meeting on October 24th in the Helvetia Restaurant in Aarau. Although this is not a large section, it has grown considerably in the last year, due to the work of individual members and to an increased understanding and interest in the problems of peace and war among people of all the walks of life. Frau Ragaz spoke very gratefully of "Pax International" and of the service the monthly paper has been to the Swiss Section.

Reports were given on the work of the different groups of the Swiss Section.

A public meeting was held in the University and the hall was crowded, in spite of the bad weather. The Chairman of the young people's group at Aarau presided. The first speaker was Frau Ragaz, who reported on the Dublin Congress. She gave a short historical sketch of the W.I.L. and told about the work of the Congress and the disagreement that had arisen between the small radical groups and the larger groups on the question of defensive war. At the close of her speech, one woman in the audience asked how refusal to take part in defensive war could be reconciled with patriotism. Frau Ragaz answered by saying that she considered one could serve one's country best by believing in the abolition of all war and in total disarmament.

Frau Ragaz was followed by Fräulein Anny Peter of Schönenwald, who spoke on "What we women can do for Peace." She emphasized the importance of creating a new ideal of a hero for children, a moral hero not a military hero, and of instilling in children a feeling that it is their duty to co-operate in community affairs. She said women must be pioneers in fighting present-day materialism. The last speaker was Dr. Grütter of Bern. She spoke very eloquently and closed her speech with an appeal to join the W.I.L.

### British Section

The British Section reports that, while the original Committee for the Peacemakers' Pilgrimage composed of many different organisations, has disbanded, a new group or Council has been formed to continue the task begun by the Pilgrimage and it will work for the acceptance by Great Britain of All-in-Arbitration Treaties in International Disputes and for the signing of the Optional Clause. The new Council is composed of representatives of national organisations, and members appointed by the Pilgrimage Committee all over the country. The British Section of the W.I.L. has offered the use of its offices and Secretarial Staff in carrying on the work.

Two resolutions were passed unanimously by the British section at the November meeting of their Executive.

### On China.

"Recognising that China is passing through a national struggle, in which the Canton Government is the rallying force for a democratic national Government, and when the regular application of strictly legal claims is impracticable, the Women's International League urges that the British Government should,

(a) not intervene on any side of the national conflict with cash or credit or munitions, nor sanction such intervention by any of its nationals;

(b) withdraw all ships of war from the Yangtze and other Chinese territorial waters, removing, if necessary for their safety, any British nationals who may desire this;

(c) let it be known that it is willing to enter into treaties with the Chinese on a footing of equality, abandoning extra-territorial rights and control of Chinese taxation.

It recalls the fact that by the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was deprived of all treaty rights in China, and that, far from suffering great disabilities in consequence, German nationals are finding a great improvement in their relations with the Chinese."

### On Armenia.

"The Women's International League, considering that the British Government has not fulfilled its pledges to the Armenian nation to do all in its power to enable the remnant of that nation to live in a national home and that adequate reason has not been shown why the loan necessary for the development of Erivan, the scheme for which has been approved as regards its technical side by the League of Nations, should not be guaranteed by the League of Nations Finance Committee, calls upon H. M. Government to reconsider its objection to share in such a guarantee."

### Scottish Branch

Although the W.I.L. group in Scotland is an integral part of the British Section, it makes its own centre and works more or less independently. It has recently sent in a report of its activity. Over seventy public meetings have been arranged for the winter months by the Glasgow and West Scotland Branch. Every month there is a lecture by some distinguished visitor and a Wireless talk from Glasgow on Peace and International subjects. The Press of Glasgow prints the news of the W.I.L. in the Women's Columns, and it is evident that the W.I.L. counts for something in the public life of the district.

During November the Scottish Section had the pleasure of a visit from Louie Lennett who, as we all know, was elected to the International Executive Committee of the W.I.L. and is chairman of the Irish Section.

She addressed meetings in several Scottish towns, mainly on the subject of International Co-operation on Industrial Problems. The British Broadcasting Company invited her to give a talk on the Wireless on the position of the Irish women workers. Miss Bennet is the founder of the Irish Women Workers' Union, the only women's trades union in Ireland, and she has been Secretary of that union since 1917. She has done much to raise the wages of the poorer paid working women. The only fact about herself, she says, worth recording is that: "I helped raise the wages of women workers in Dublin from 7/- or 10/- a week to 30/- and 35/- and to secure for them an annual week's holiday with pay, a breath in the forenoon for tea, and in the case of some workers a reduction of working hours from 52 to 47 per week."

Miss Bennet's visit roused a good deal of interest and enthusiasm and formed a real link between the Irish and Scottish groups of the W.I.L.

The Scottish Section has other interesting speakers on its programme this winter. Among the subjects which are being specially studied are "Imperialism" and "Disarmament through the League of Nations."

In Glasgow, there is a young people's

Peace group called "The Morel Kraft".

It is affiliated with the W.I.L. and is called the Junior W.I.L. They meet weekly and carry on international correspondence with young people of other countries.

### French Section

The pacifist propaganda of the French Section — exclusive of the big meetings that have been organised on the subject of Colonial Imperialism — has been carried on in the provinces by Camille Drevet, the assistant secretary of the Section.

Last spring Camille Drevet spoke at the Town Hall in Toulon on "Women's Action for Peace." The Mayor presided and over 500 people were present. Another meeting, organised at Lyon by the "Groupe féminin de gauche", was held in the Town Hall of the third district and was very successful. Further meetings and propaganda were carried on at Nice, Laval, Rennes, Choisy le Roi and at Nanterre.

In October, Camille Drevet was called to Troyes by the "Union féminine de gauche" and the "Cercle Populaire" to set forth the principles of the W.I.L. in a lecture on "Women and the New Spirit". There was a large audience, including town officials, teachers, pupils from one of the secondary schools and people from all the "left" parties.

Also during October, Camille Drevet has given a report on the Dublin Congress before two societies.

On October 31st she was invited to speak by the "Committee for the Defence of the Negro Race." At this meeting which included many negroes she spoke merely as a member of the W.I.L. She told of the resolutions adopted at the Dublin Congress concerning Colonial Imperialism. The audience was most enthusiastic and gave her an ovation and unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the W.I.L.

Camille Drevet is the editor of the periodical "La Voix des Femmes" where her articles on the activities of the W.I.L. appear in almost every number.

She has succeeded in getting reports on the Dublin Congress printed in the "Paris Soir" and in the periodical "La Paix"

The following Resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee of the French Section on November 24.

Conscious of the danger created by the ever increasing tension between the Great Powers and their colonies and the countries under their tutelage.

Convinced that sooner or later this tension can provoke a tremendous uprising in the Orient whose consequences cannot be estimated,

In accordance with the principles adopted at the Dublin Congress the French Section, profoundly moved by the bloody events in China although not wishing to favour one imperialism over another, demands in accordance with the right of self-determination.

That the French Government in agreement with the other governments concerned should not intervene in China's national conflicts,

That it instigate an international conference to study the Chinese question,

That this conference seek, in a true spirit of humanity and peace, a way to a just agreement resulting in the relinquishment of extra-territoriality, all political foreign intervention and all economic privileges contrary to Chinese interests.

### Australian Section

This Section of the W.I.L. has been much impressed by the manifesto of the "War Resisters" in favour of the "Universal Abolition of Conscription and the demilitarisation of the mind of the civilised nations." This manifesto which was signed by leading men and women in fifteen countries of Europe has been published widely in magazines all over the world. The Australian Section is issuing this manifesto in leaflet form and is using it in connection with their work as propaganda against militarism. The Australian Section has added this paragraph to the manifesto:

"There are many countries in the world where conscription of men is in practice, but nowhere is it imposed upon boys except in Australia and New Zealand. We ought to remove this scandal ourselves and make young Australians as free as the boys of England and other British dominions. By so doing our country would show its sincere wish to join in the movement to outlaw war and to open the way to a new era of freedom within nations and of fraternity between them."

Question "What is the next practical step?"

Answer "A Petition to the Government."

### United States Section New Jersey State Branch

There are several branches of the W.I.L. in the State of New Jersey. The Northern branch of the State has sent in a report about its work. It is this branch which maintains State Headquarters and they are planning soon to organise branches throughout the State. On November 9th they gave a big dinner and reception at one of the large hotels. The speakers were Hannah Hull, National President of the U.S. W.I.L., Katherine Blake and Emily Balch, both on the U.S. National Board, and Dorothy Detzer, the U.S. National Secretary. Katherine Blake and Dorothy Detzer, both of whom were in Europe this summer, gave an intimate account of the Dublin Congress, the Summer School at Gland, and the Maison Internationale at Geneva.

The Northern New Jersey group is arranging teas, luncheons and musicals, as well as three large public meetings with prominent speakers to further its

work. It has also arranged for peace talks over the radio, and a large bazaar is being held to secure funds for their headquarters. Old broken gold and silver jewelry is being collected and converted into money. And last but not least, this group has joined in the project of sending American Friendship Dolls to Japan for the Doll Festival, which is held every year in Japan. This year American and Japanese children are to have an exchange of dolls with the idea of promoting friendship between the two countries.

### Palo Alto Group

The Palo Alto group which belongs to the Californian branch of the U.S.W.I.L. has just been carrying on a unique and fascinating piece of work for Peace. This group of the W.I.L. has given to the city of Palo Alto a Children's Peace Fountain. The sculptor is Robert Paine. Mr. Paine says that he believes that it is through little children that peace and righteousness will come upon earth, and he has tried to put this idea into his work. The inscription on the fountain reads as follows: "Except that ye find the authority of youth; except that the light, which is even in little children, become the light and the law of the world, neither Peace nor the kingdom of Righteousness can come."

The fountain has been placed in Riconada Park, which is appropriate, because this park has been set aside as a children's playground. On October 30th the dedication occurred and the Mayor of the town accepted the gift for the city from the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. At the dedication, groups of children from six schools took part in the exercises. The opening march was led by two little girls as heralds of peace. One wore a Scottish costume and the other a Polish one, while those attending them were dressed in costumes of many lands. Many of the children carried pennants and sashes on which appeared the legends "Goodwill", "Peace", "Joy", "Happiness", designed and made by themselves. After the children came the banner of the W.I.L.P.F. "Peace among Nations".

Mrs. Marion S. Alderton of the Fountain Committee made an address in presenting the gift to the city and said: "People are much alike, the world over;

differences in habits, customs and languages are only surface differences and the same thoughts, feelings and aspirations are common to the whole, big human family. It is upon this idea that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is based with its members in nearly all the countries of the world."

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the children gave an English country-dance and a French vineyard-dance. The gaiety of the children in their free dance, the sculptor said, expressed the spirit he had tried to put in his design for the fountain.

### Wise Words of Four Americans On American Militarism

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, in a sermon he recently preached on the increase of militarism in America, said:

"We defeated Prussia outwardly and we were defeated by Prussia inwardly, by Prussia's military spirit. Think of having our high schools and colleges converted into miniature "West Points" and our school playgrounds into parade grounds.... The fine gentlemen of the War Department are outflanking us.... The only way to stop war is by waging peace."

### On American Imperialism

Abe Martin, an American dialect writer, says:

"No wonder the Filipinos are gittin' suspicious while we're promisin' 'em independence with one hand and plantin' rubber trees that won't mature for eight years with th'other."

### On German Reparations

Will Rogers, a famous moving-picture comedian, observes that Germany is paying her reparations and saying never a word about it and adds:

"You can afford to do that when you have lost a war and don't have an army and navy to support."

### On How To Live

Eugene V. Debs, leader of the Socialist party, one of America's great men, whose recent death was a sad loss, said these immortal words:

"While there is a lower class I am in it; While there is a criminal element I am of it; While there is a soul in jail I am not free."

## Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Jane Addams, International President

International Headquarters 12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva  
Secretary: Madeleine Z. Doty

### WHAT THE W.I.L.P.F. STANDS FOR:

It aims at uniting women in all countries who are opposed to every kind of war, exploitation and oppression, and who work for universal disarmament and for the solution of conflicts by the recognition of human solidarity, by conciliation and arbitration, by world co-operation, and by the establishment of social, political and economic justice for all, without distinction of sex, race, class or creed.

The work of all the National Sections is based upon the statements adopted and the Resolutions passed by the International Congresses of the League.

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